



**STATE OF ARIZONA**  
**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY**  
**MANAGEMENT**



**RECOVERY SECTION**

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**SECTION 5**

**STATE DECLARATION**



**STATE OF ARIZONA  
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**



**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

**STATE EMERGENCY DECLARATION**

**I. APPLICATION FOR STATE ASSISTANCE**

When the county has completed the information questionnaire, damage assessment and county emergency resolution, an application for state assistance must be prepared and sent (with supporting documentation) to the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM). After reviewing this information, the Director will make a recommendation to the Governor whether to issue a declaration of a state of emergency. Guidelines for allocation of funds for any single contingency or emergency/disaster may include:

- While awaiting a "State of Emergency" proclamation by the Governor, the Adjutant General may incur obligations of \$20,000 or less for response and recovery activities (A.R.S. §26-303.H.2).
- The Governor, may through the declaration process, allocate up to \$200,000 toward state response and/or recovery activities associated with any single emergency, disaster or terrorist incident (A.R.S. §35-192.F.2.).
- Incurring liabilities in excess of \$200,000 for any single incident shall not be made without the consent of a majority of the members of the State Emergency Council (A.R.S. §35-192.F.2).
- The aggregate amount of all liabilities incurred shall not exceed four million dollars during any state government fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30 (A.R.S. §35-192.F.2).

\*If an incident involves a state agency only, that agency shall submit an application directly to the Director of ADEM.

The Governor can amend an emergency declaration at a later date if circumstances due to the event declared demonstrate further impact to areas on the state not included in the initial declaration. Amendments can also be made to close the incident period for the event or to direct and authorize the use of additional state assets.

If the recovery effort is beyond the state's capability, the Governor may request that the President declare a "Major Disaster" or an "Emergency". The request must come

from the Governor or acting Governor and satisfy the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law (PL) 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288, The Stafford Act.

**Major Disaster** is defined as “any natural catastrophe (including hurricane, tornado, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or regardless of cause, any fire, flood or explosion in any part of the United States which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.” (44 CFR §206.2.a.17)

An **Emergency** is defined as “any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. (44 CFR §206.2.a.9)

## **II. STATE RESOURCES OVERWHELMED**

When a catastrophic incident occurs in which state and local emergency resources are totally committed, the Governor will determine if additional resources are needed.

The basis for this shall be:

1. The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and affected local governments; and
2. Federal assistance is necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the state and local governments, disaster relief organizations and compensation by insurance for disaster-related losses.

The Governor may limit the request for assistance or may seek the full range of assistance authorized under the type of declaration being requested. The Governor's request is addressed to the President and submitted through the appropriate FEMA Regional Director. The FEMA Regional Director reviews and validates the request and it is forwarded to FEMA Headquarters in Washington for their review. For the Public Assistance Program FEMA evaluates several factors:

1. ***Estimated Cost of Assistance:*** The cost of Federal and non-federal assistance is estimated against the statewide population per capita impact of the disaster damage. The per capita figure is adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers. Arizona's state-wide per

capita impact indicator is \$1.24 for all disasters declared on or after October 1, 2007.

2. ***Insurance Coverage in Force:*** The amount of insurance that is in force or should have been in force as required by law and/or regulation is deducted from the amount anticipated from the disaster.
3. ***Hazard Mitigation:*** Consideration of past mitigation measures that have reduced damages from disasters could be especially significant.
4. ***Recent Multiple Disasters:*** Disaster declarations within the past 12 months will be considered, including disasters under the Stafford Act and State Disasters, to determine the extent to which the state has spent its own funds.

Upon completion of the review by the appropriate FEMA Regional Office, the request will be forwarded to the Whitehouse for the President's signature.

The FEMA Director, or his/her designee, will promptly notify the Governor that the President has issued a declaration of emergency or major disaster. FEMA will also notify other Federal agencies and interested parties.

Examples:

- State Declaration of Emergency
- Governor's Request to the President (2006 Summer Monsoons and Floods)
- Presidential Declaration

### **III. FEMA-STATE AGREEMENT**

The FEMA-State agreement includes the dates the disaster occurred and that damage must have occurred during that period in order to be eligible for disaster assistance. A FEMA disaster designation is assigned, e.g., FEMA-1660-DR AZ, and assistance is provided under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §5121-5206, Stafford Act, in accordance with 44 CFR §206.44.

This agreement states that the State of Arizona will manage the Public Assistance Program, including operation, project eligibility reviews, process control and resource allocation. FEMA will retain obligation authority, the final approval of environmental and historic preservation reviews, and will assist the state to the extent that such assistance is necessary and is specifically requested by the state. FEMA regional personnel will provide technical assistance to ADEM, obligate funding as requested and monitor program implementation after project approvals.

#### IV. TIMELINE EXAMPLE

<b>ADEM/FEMA-1660-DR-AZ (2006 Summer Monsoons and Floods) DISASTER DECLARATION TIMELINE</b>	
Incident Period	July 6, 2006 through August 4, 2006
Pinal County Resolution and Request to State	July 28, 2006
Pima County Resolution and Request to State	August 1, 2006
State Declaration	August 8, 2006
Request for Presidential Declaration	August 21, 2006
Presidential Declaration Signed	September 7, 2006
Additional Counties Added to State Declaration (Gila, Graham, Navajo)	September 13, 2006
State Request for Amended Federal Declaration	September 14, 2006
Presidential Declaration Amended	September 29, 2006

## Sample State Declaration of Emergency

### **\* DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY – Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding \***

**WHEREAS**, between July 25, 2006 and August 4, 2006 a series of potent monsoon thunderstorms, spawning hail, damaging winds and flash floods damaged many locations in southeastern Arizona; and

**WHEREAS**, areas of the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, and Gila watersheds exceeded their 1993 flood stages in portions of Pinal, Pima, Cochise, Graham and Gila Counties and the most devastating impacts were in Pima and Pinal Counties; and

**WHEREAS**, Gila, Pima and Pinal counties' Board's of Supervisors declared states of emergency for their counties for the flooding and condition of extreme peril to public health and safety of their citizens; and

**WHEREAS**, several homes were inundated with water and mud, residents were evacuated, shelters were opened and several homes were isolated by the floodwaters; and

**WHEREAS**, public infrastructure was impacted as roads and bridges were overtopped by floodwaters, with many sustained extensive damage and erosion; and

**WHEREAS**, the Governor is authorized to declare an emergency pursuant to A.R.S. § 26-303(D); and

**WHEREAS**, the Legislature has authorized the expenditure of funds in the event of an emergency pursuant to A.R.S. § 35-192;

**NOW, THEREFORE I**, Janet Napolitano, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the State, do hereby determine that the Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency justifies a declaration of a State of Emergency, pursuant to A.R.S. § 26-303(D), and I do hereby:

- a. Declare that a State of Emergency exists in Pinal and Pima Counties due to the Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency, effective July 26, 2006 through August 4, 2006; and
- b. Direct that the sum of \$200,000 from the general fund be made available to the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management to be expended in accordance with A.R.S. § 35-192, A.A.C. R8-2-301 to 321, and Executive Order 79-4; and
- c. Direct that the State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan be used to direct and control state and other assets and authorize the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management to coordinate state assets; and

## Sample State Declaration of Emergency

Declaration of Emergency

Re: Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding

Page Two


- d. Authorize the Adjutant General to mobilize and call to activate all or such part of the Arizona National Guard as may be determined necessary to assist in the protection of life and property throughout the State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto  
set my hand and caused to be affixed the  
Great Seal of the State of Arizona

  
Governor

**DONE** at the Capitol in Phoenix on this  
Eighth day of August in the Year Two  
Thousand Six and of the independence of the  
United States of America the Two Hundred  
and Thirty-first.

ATTEST:

  
Secretary of State





## Sample Governor's Request to The President



STATE OF ARIZONA

JANET NAPOLITANO  
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
1700 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, PHOENIX, AZ 85007

MAIN PHONE: 602-542-4331  
FACSIMILE: 602-542-7601

August 21, 2006

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Through: Ms. Karen Armes  
Acting Regional Director  
DHS/FEMA Region IX  
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200  
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 C.F.R. § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Arizona Summer 2006 Monsoons and Floods. This event involved a series of potent monsoon thunderstorms, spawning hail, damaging winds, and flooding that exceeded historic high flood levels. The monsoon thunderstorms began on July 25, 2006, continued through August 4, 2006, and affected many locations in southeastern Arizona including Cochise, Gila, Graham, Pima, and Pinal Counties as well as the following three Tribal entities: the Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O'Odham Nation, and the San Carlos Apache Tribe.

### The Summer 2006 Monsoons and Floods Emergency

Arizona's 2006 monsoon season began earlier than normal. The State experienced a monsoon circulation pattern in early July that caused scattered thunderstorms throughout much of the state. Beginning on July 25<sup>th</sup>, a continual series of potent thunderstorms, spawning hail, damaging winds, and excessive precipitation and runoff affected many locations in southeastern Arizona. The high levels of moisture were supplemented by an additional surge of moisture from the Gulf of California associated with Tropical Storm Emilia. An upper level low in the Fours Corners area settled over the state, combined with the increased moisture, and provided conditions for the thunderstorms to develop. Supported by the low, these thunderstorms grew rapidly and produced consistent heavy rainfall and intense lightning over an extended period. At 9:54 PM on July 25, 2006 a total of 1,204 lightning strikes were recorded. During the period of July 15 through August 4, 2006, the National Weather Service recorded an extraordinary amount of rainfall to include almost 12 inches northeast of Tucson, Arizona. Generally, July precipitation in southern Arizona exceeded 200% of normal.



## Sample Governor's Request to The President

The President  
August 21, 2006  
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Much like the rain and wind “bands” within a hurricane, the Arizona Monsoon is characterized by an abundance of moisture, which fuels the formation of destructive thunderstorms. The storms may last from several days to several weeks. Such was the case during the later part of July and early August when record high levels of rainfall and runoff occurred in the southeastern Gila River watershed. This monsoon pattern is expected to continue into September.

Pinal County experienced rainfall beginning on July 27, 2006 and flooding occurred on both the San Pedro and Santa Cruz watersheds. The flooding impacted several communities including Eloy, Kearny, Riverside, Mammoth, Oracle, San Manuel, Picacho, Marana, Red Rock and the Gila River Indian Community.

Pima County received significant rainfall beginning on July 27, 2006. The Catalina and Rincon Mountains north and east of Tucson received about eleven inches of rain in seventy-two hours. This caused the Rillito River to flow at a record high peak in excess of 30,000 Cubic Feet per Second (CFS). The previous record was 24,400 CFS set on January 8, 1993. The most significant residential and infrastructure damages were in the Rincon Valley along Rincon Creek and northern Marana along the Santa Cruz River. Additional damages were sustained on the Tohono O’Odham Nation.

Pinal County, Pima County, Gila River Indian Community, and Tohono O’Odham Nation Emergency Operations Centers were activated throughout this event as they sustained extraordinary damages to private property, public infrastructure, and public utilities. These damages include the destruction of roadways and bridges, and electrical and water utility systems. Due to the extensive roadway flooding and damages, many neighborhoods were isolated and rendered inaccessible by ground. Evacuations were difficult and the American Red Cross opened several shelters to aid displaced residents in these counties.

### Actions Taken

In response to the emergency, I have taken appropriate action under State law and directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. In the State Emergency Operations Center, ADEM’s Emergency Response Unit worked with county emergency management staff to assess statewide monsoon storm threats including precipitation amounts, stream flows, and flood behavior. State assets were mobilized and coordinated in support of storm-affected counties. These resources supported the evacuation of endangered communities, life saving search and rescue missions, and measures to protect critical infrastructure.

On August 8, 2006, I declared a state of emergency for Pinal and Pima Counties due to the Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding and I requested a joint Federal, State and local survey of the damaged areas. The State, counties, and local governments conducted preliminary damage assessments on August 1, and 8-11, 2006. These assessments indicated that there were significant damages within Pima and Pinal Counties. The joint Federal, State and local damage assessments were conducted August 14 –16, 2006. The most severe impacts were to roads and bridges with over \$5.5 million in eligible damages throughout the two counties. Also, water control facilities, in particular the Pantano Wash in Pima County, sustained over \$1 million in eligible damages. The emergency response costs incurred for the protection of public health and safety also exceeded one million dollars.

## Sample Governor's Request to The President

The President  
August 21, 2006  
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The counties and State also conducted Preliminary Damage Assessments for Individual Assistance. There were over 160 registered individual households with flood damages in Pima County. Pinal County registered over 60. Although significant, the number of eligible claims for FEMA's Individual Assistance Programs or the Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program falls below the minimum guidance threshold for each program and the state is not requesting either of these programs at this time. Instead, we are coordinating with the counties and volunteer organizations to provide necessary assistance.

### Request for Assistance

I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response and recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that supplementary Federal assistance is necessary. I am specifically requesting Public Assistance and aid under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Public Assistance is required for Pima and Pinal Counties, the Gila River Indian Community within Pinal County, and the Tohono O'Odham Nation within Pima and Pinal Counties. The State is requesting to manage the Public Assistance Program for the subgrantees as we have successfully accomplished in our last five Presidential Major Declarations (1347, 1422, 1477, 1581, 1586) and one Presidential Emergency Declaration (3241).

Arizona is also requesting the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) be made available statewide with priority given to applications from within Pima and Pinal Counties. It is important to note that the State of Arizona has a Standard Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was approved by FEMA on November 9, 2004.

We understand that all HMGP applicants must have a FEMA-approved multi-hazard mitigation plan to be considered eligible. The Pinal County plan was approved by FEMA on November 4, 2005. Pima County has revised their multi-hazard mitigation plan in accordance with FEMA's request. They resubmitted their plan to FEMA on April 28, 2006 and are awaiting final approval.

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in Enclosure A. Estimated requirements for assistance from the Federal Highways Administration, Emergency Relief Program under their statutory authorities are tabulated in Enclosure B.

As Governor, I have access to an Emergency Fund of \$4,000,000 annually. To date, \$753,000 has been obligated for state emergencies since July 1, 2006, or nearly 20% of the total balance of the fund in just the first month and a half of our fiscal year. We currently have seventeen open State disasters, six of which are also Federal declarations. There is a remaining \$4,300,000 in unallocated state obligations to be funded from the Emergency Fund for the current declared disasters. If this disaster is not federally declared there will be an additional \$6,796,940 in obligations to be funded by the Governor's Emergency Fund. The state will carry over financial obligations in excess of \$7.9 million to FY2008, FY2009 and potentially FY2010 to cover the costs of the emergencies. Arizona averages five state declared emergencies each year. In FY2006 eight



## Sample Governor's Request to The President

The President  
August 21, 2006  
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state emergencies were declared. Thus, federal assistance for the current emergency is desperately needed.

Based on the Public Assistance PDA estimate of \$8,966,538, the statewide per capita cost is \$1.75 with a per capita of \$5.40 for Pima County and \$22.08 for Pinal County. The population of Arizona as of the 2000 census was 5,130,632; Pima County is 843,746; and Pinal County is 179,727, although each of these population figures has increased significantly since 2000, thereby further reducing the per capita cost of this estimate.

I certify that for this major disaster, the State and local governments will assume all of the applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. Total expenditures are expected to exceed \$2,241,634 in accordance with the table in Enclosure C.

At this time, the State of Arizona is not requesting any Direct Federal Assistance (DFA). If we request it in the future, we will complete the necessary certifications.

In addition, I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health, and safety, and I therefore offer the following certification:

Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of American for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

I have designated Frank F. Navarrete as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA) in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Yours very truly,



Janet Napolitano  
Governor

Enclosures

# Sample Governor's Request to The President

## ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

### Estimated Requirements for Public Assistance Stafford Act

#### CATEGORIES OF WORK

County	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Pinal	\$ 51,000	\$ 277,000	\$ 3,613,340	\$ 15,000	\$ 7,000	\$	\$ 4,200	\$ 3,967,540
Pima	\$ 502,425	\$ 364,779	\$ 1,944,113	\$ 1,152,800	\$ 120,130	\$ 333,000	\$ 137,800	\$ 4,555,047
State Agencies	\$	\$ 350,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 55,000	\$ 405,000
<b>Tribal Entities</b>								
Tohono O'Odham*	\$	\$ 30,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 30,000
Gila River Indian Community**	\$	\$ 8,951	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 8,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 553,425</b>	<b>\$ 1,030,730</b>	<b>\$ 5,557,453</b>	<b>\$ 1,167,800</b>	<b>\$ 127,130</b>	<b>\$ 333,000</b>	<b>\$ 197,000</b>	<b>\$ 8,966,538</b>

Note: Estimates reflect total eligible costs before any cost sharing.

\* The Tohono O'Odham is within Pima County

\*\*The Gila River Indian Community is within Pinal County

#### Categories of Work

A – Debris Removal

B – Emergency Protective Measures

C – Roads and Bridges

D – Water Control Facilities

E – Buildings and Equipment

F – Utilities

G – Parks, Recreational Facilities and Other Items

## Sample Governor's Request to The President

### ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

#### Estimated Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

County	Federal Highways Administration
Pima	\$1,024,000
Pinal	\$851,200
Totals	\$1,875,200

The Arizona Department of Transportation is coordinating the Federal Highways Administration for their Emergency Relief Program.

## Sample Governor's Request to The President

### ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

#### Governor's Certification

I certify that for this current disaster, State and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my request letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	Amount	
	State	Local
Public Assistance:		
Category A - Debris Removal	\$ 83,013.75	\$ 55,342.50
Category B - Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 183,766.85	\$ 73,915.65
Category C - Roads and Bridges	\$ 833,617.95	\$ 555,745.30
Category D - Water Control Facilities	\$ 175,170.00	\$ 116,780.00
Category E - Buildings and Equipment	\$ 19,069.50	\$ 12,713.00
Category F - Utilities	\$ 49,950.00	\$ 33,300.00
Category G - Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$ 35,050.00	\$ 14,200.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 1,379,638.05</b>	<b>\$ 861,996.45</b>



## Sample Amendment to State Declaration of Emergency

### **\* DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY – Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding \*** Amendment #1

**WHEREAS**, I declared a state of emergency for Pima and Pinal Counties on August 8, 2006 for the Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, Gila, Graham, Greenlee and Navajo Counties and the Hopi Tribe, the Navajo Nation and the San Carlos Apache Tribe within those counties were impacted by the same series of storms and incurred substantial damages to public infrastructure; and

**WHEREAS**, Gila, Graham and Greenlee Counties' Boards' of Supervisors, the Hopi Tribe, the Navajo Nation, and the San Carlos Apache Tribe declared states of emergency for their entities for the flooding and condition of extreme peril to public health and safety of their citizens; and

**WHEREAS**, joint damage assessments were conducted to document and verify the damages; and

**WHEREAS**, the Governor is authorized to declare an emergency pursuant to A.R.S. § 26-303(D); and

**WHEREAS**, the Legislature has authorized the expenditure of funds in the event of an emergency pursuant to A.R.S. § 35-192;

**NOW, THEREFORE** I, Janet Napolitano, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the State, do hereby:

- a. Amend the Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency declaration, pursuant to A.R.S. § 26-303(D), to include Gila, Graham, Greenlee and Navajo Counties.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona



*Janet Napolitano*  
**GOVERNOR**

**DONE** at the Capitol in Phoenix on this 13th day of September in the Year Two Thousand Six and of the Independence of the United States of America the Two Hundred and Thirty-first.

**ATTEST:**

*Janice K. Brewer*  
**SECRETARY OF STATE**



JANET NAPOLITANO  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ARIZONA  
*Office of Homeland Security*  
1700 W. Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007  
(602) 542-7030 Facsimile: (602) 364-1521



FRANK F. NAVARRETE  
DIRECTOR

September 14, 2006

John R. D'Aruajo, Jr.  
Director of Recovery  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Department of Homeland Security  
500 C Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20472

Via: Michael L. Karl  
Federal Coordinating Officer  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Department of Homeland Security  
Joint Field Office  
Phoenix, AZ 85008

SUBJECT: Request to Add Additional Counties & Tribal Governments  
FEMA-1660-DR, Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding

Dear Mr. D'Aruajo, Jr.,

On September 7, 2006, President George W. Bush declared two counties and two Tribal Governments major disaster areas (FEMA-1660-DR-AZ). This declaration was in response to Arizona Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding from July 25 – August 4, 2006. Since the initial Preliminary Damage Assessment, we have identified four additional counties and three Tribal Governments with substantial disaster damages. Joint damage assessments were conducted for all but one county on August 30 – September 1, 2006.

On September 13, 2006, Governor Napolitano amended her declaration of emergency to include Gila, Graham, Greenlee and Navajo Counties. In support of heavily impacted Tribal Governments, she also included the Hopi Tribe, the Navajo Nation and the San Carlos Apache Tribe. The Hopi Tribe declared on August 15, 2006, the Navajo Nation declared on August 7, 2006, and the San Carlos Apache Tribe declared on August 1, 2006.

Pursuant to 44 CFR 206.40 (c), I am requesting that Gila, Graham, Greenlee and Navajo Counties and the Hopi Tribe (Navajo County), the Navajo Nation (Navajo County) and the San Carlos Apache Tribe (Gila, Graham and Pinal Counties) be added to the declaration for Arizona's Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency, FEMA-1660-

DR-AZ. Enclosed, please find a spreadsheet detailing the estimated \$2,566,996 for Public Assistance damages and emergency response costs.

Enclosure A provides a summary of damages including \$99,583 in emergency responses costs, \$1,869,538 in damages to county and tribally maintained roads and over \$597,875 in other infrastructure disaster damages. The most critical damages involve the Tribal roads as they provide access for school buses and life saving emergency response vehicles.

The county per capita impact for Gila, Graham, Greenlee and Navajo are \$8.50, \$21.04 \$19.16 and \$5.71, respectively. The Tribal per capita impact for the Hopi Tribe, the Navajo Nation and San Carlos Apache Tribe are \$10.94, \$4.60 and \$156.77, respectively.

The state and Greenlee County completed damage assessments on September 5, 2006. We have provided our findings in the attached enclosures. Additional information is available and sight visits for verification can be arranged.

Based on this information, I request the Federal Emergency Management Agency amend the FEMA-1660-DR-AZ to include Gila, Graham, Greenlee and Navajo Counties and the Hopi Tribe (Navajo County), the Navajo Nation (Navajo County) and the San Carlos Apache Tribe (Gila, Graham and Pinal Counties) for Public Assistance. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Beth Zimmerman, ADEM Recovery Manager at (602) 231-6310.

Sincerely,



Frank F. Navarrete, Director  
Governor's Authorized Representative

Enclosures:

Enclosure A - Estimated Requirements for Public Assistance  
Enclosure B - Governor's Certification



ENCLOSURE A TO AMEND MAJOR DISASTER (FEMA-1660-DR-AZ)

Estimated Requirements for Public Assistance  
Stafford Act

APPLICANT	CATEGORIES OF WORK							TOTALS
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
<b>Gila County</b>	\$ -	\$ 21,219	\$ 298,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,000	\$ 106,750	\$ 436,219
San Carlos Apache Tribe - Gila County		\$ 21,219	\$ 298,250			\$10,000	\$ 106,750	\$ 436,219
<b>Graham County</b>	\$ 10,000	\$ 16,975	\$ 881,973	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,125	\$ 1,080,073
Graham County	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 350,000				\$ 5,000	\$ 375,000
San Carlos Apache Tribe - Graham County		\$ 6,975	\$ 531,973				\$ 166,125	\$ 705,073
<b>Greenlee County</b>	\$ -	\$ 13,275	\$ 50,514	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 163,789
Greenlee County			\$ 9,500					\$ 9,500
Town of Duncan		\$ 13,275	\$ 41,014	\$ 100,000				\$ 154,289
<b>Navajo County</b>	\$ -	\$ 48,114	\$ 458,801	\$ 20,000	\$30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 556,915
Hopi Indian Reservation		Unknown	\$ 56,000	\$ 20,000				\$ 76,000
Navajo Nation - Navajo County		\$ 48,114	\$ 402,801		\$30,000			\$ 480,915
<b>Pinal County</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 180,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 330,000
San Carlos Apache Tribe - Pinal County			\$ 180,000	\$ 150,000				\$ 330,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$ 10,000	\$ 99,583	\$ 1,869,538	\$ 270,000	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$ 277,875	\$ 2,566,996

Note: Estimates reflect total eligible costs before any cost sharing.

Categories of Work

- A – Debris Removal
- B – Emergency Protective Measures
- C – Roads and Bridges
- D – Water Control Facilities
- E – Buildings and Equipment
- F – Utilities
- G – Parks, Recreational Facilities and Other Items

ENCLOSURE B AMEND MAJOR DISASTER (FEMA-1660-DR-AZ)

Governor's Certification

I certify that for this current disaster, State and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my request letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT		
	State	Local	Tribal
Public Assistance:			
Category A - Debris Removal	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ -
Category B - Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 3,491	\$ 2,328	\$ 19,077
Category C - Roads and Bridges	\$ 60,077	\$ 40,051	\$ 367,256
Category D - Water Control Facilities	\$ 15,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 42,500
Category E - Buildings and Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500
Category F - Utilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500
Category G - Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$ 750	\$ 500	\$ 68,219
Total	\$ 80,818	\$ 53,879	\$ 507,052